STENOGRAPHY:

OR,

A CONCISE and PRACTICAL

SYSTEM

OF

Short-Hand Writing.

By W. WILLIAMSON,
TEACHER of that ART in *London*,
Late of *Edinburgh*.

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P. 7.

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The ALPHABET with the Prepositions & Terminations.

			Examples referd to in the preceeding Pages
B		be or by	
D		do	
F or V		for	
G – J		God	
H		have	
K – Q		know	
L		Lord	
M		me, my	
N		and	
P		peace	
R		are or or	
S		Son or Sun	
T		that	
W		with	
X		example	
Y		ye or you	
TH		the	
SH		shall	
CH		such	
SIS		says	
ing			
tion			

N.o	
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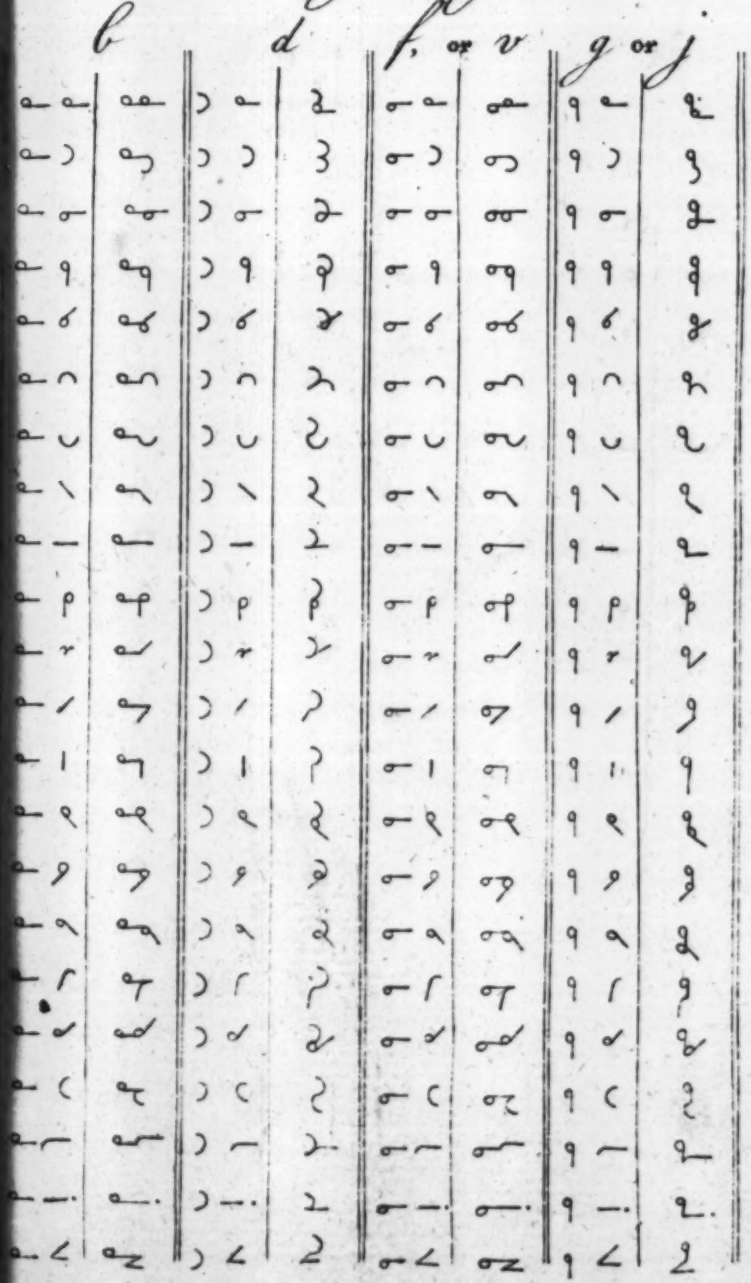
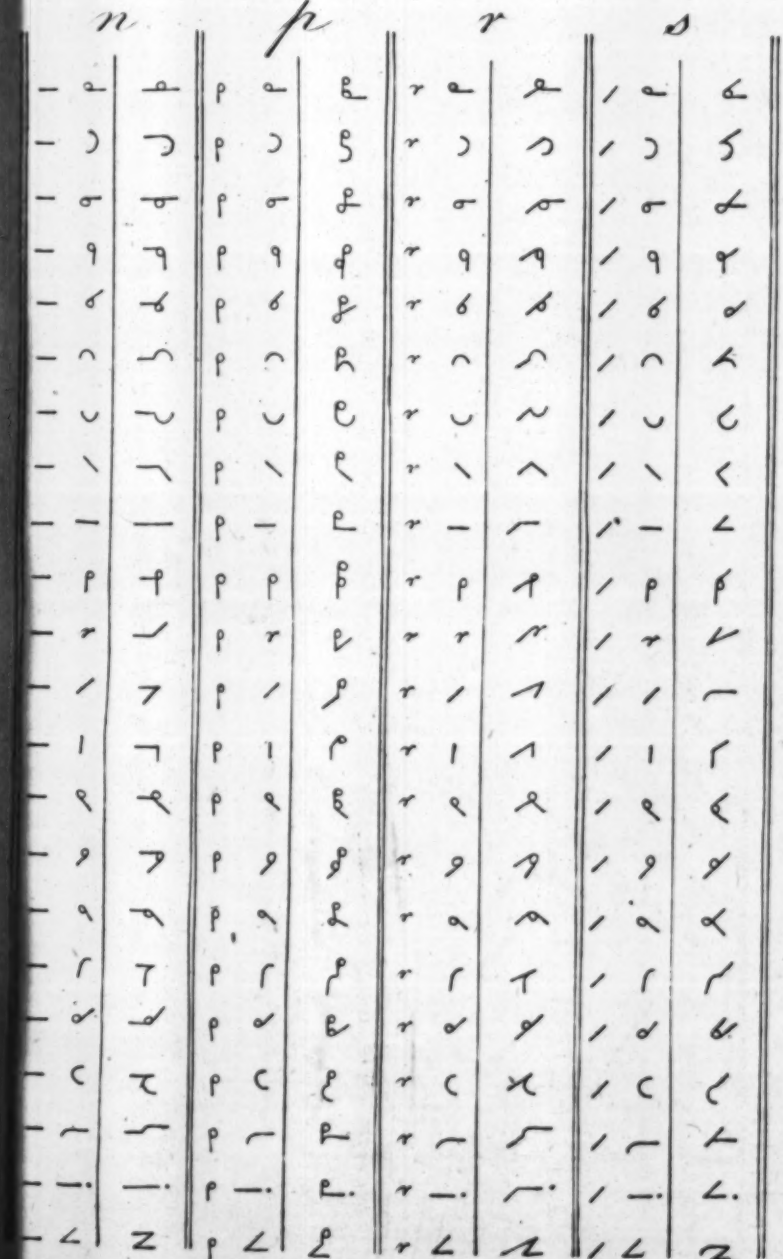
The manner of Joining the Letters.



The manner of Joining the Letters.

h			k & q			l			m		

The manner of joining the Letters.



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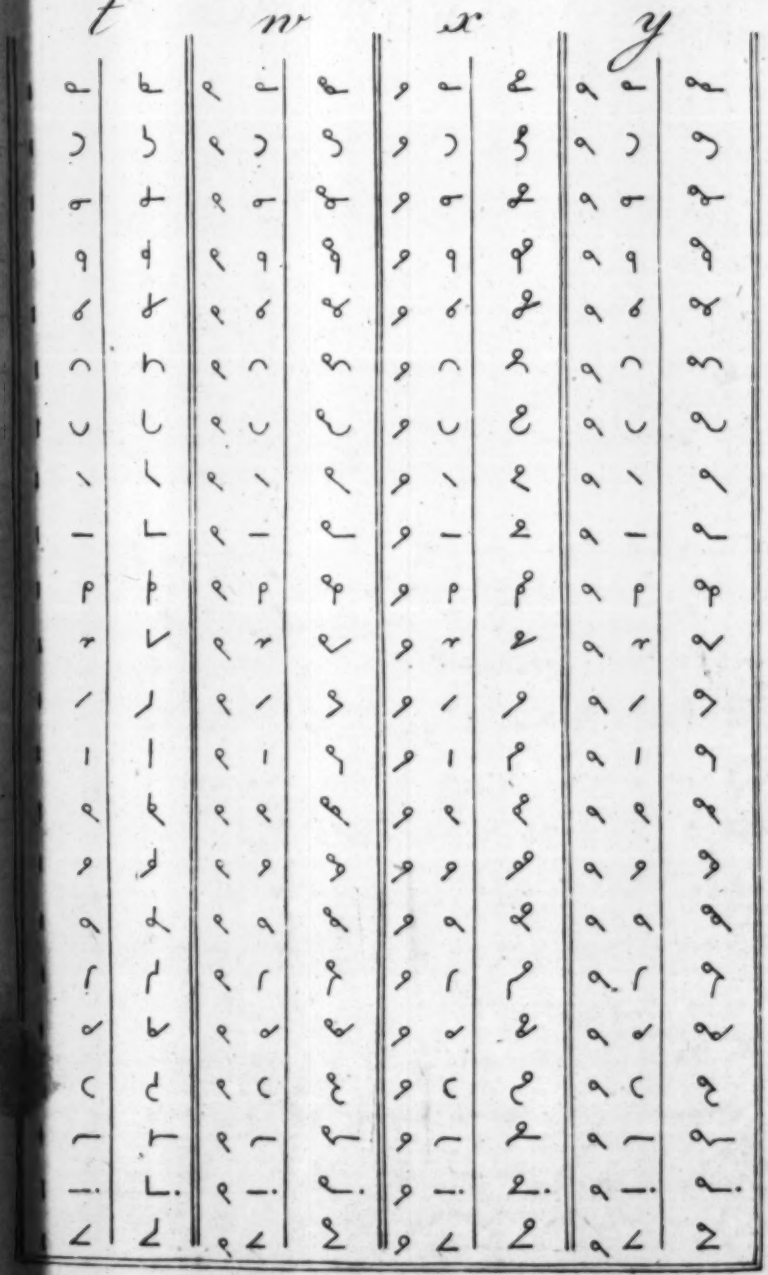

Spectator Vol: 1.st N.o 49.

Job. Chapter. 14.

III.

Psalm 104 in the Old Testament.

THE

PREFACE.

WHETHER the Art of Writing was given at firſt by Divine Inſpiration, or the mere product of human invention, is uncertain, neither is it our buſineſs to inveſtigate.—Of all the Arts that have been invented, perhaps no one is more uſeful to mankind in general, than the Art of Writing. — Since its firſt introduction into the world, it has undergone

various alterations and improvements, and is now brought to great perfection both for beauty and convenience.

To point out the advantages that accrue to the world from this uſeful invention would be entirely unneceſſary, this being confirmed by every perſon's own experience; ſuffice it to ſay, the common mode of writing anſwers every purpoſe where writing is required, excepting that of taking down a ſpeech from a public ſpeaker, which requires more expedition than Long-hand will admit of.—To obviate this inconveniency, a method of expreſſing words by characters has been introduced ſome ages ago, called SHORT-HAND WRITING; this, as well as the former, has undergone

undergone a multiplicity of alterations.

Many ingenious men both ancient and modern, have taken no ſmall pains to compoſe and publiſh a plan to anſwer the purpoſe of writing after a public ſpeaker, and perhaps by the aſſiſtance of a good memory, ſeveral of theſe methods may have anſwered the end propoſed *to themſelves*, and a few others of uncommon abilities and diligence; but none of our ancient, and very few of our modern writers on this ſubject, have founded their plan upon ſimple and rational principles, ſo as to render it univerſally uſeful.

In order to give ſome reaſons for this publication, we ſhall here take a

curſory view of a few of the principal ſyſtems of Stenography that have been publiſhed of late years.—We ſhall go no farther back then Mr. Weſton's, which made its appearance about forty years ago.—We find his book upon this ſubject ſwelled to a prodigious ſize, containing a multiplicity of rules and an endleſs number of arbitrary characters, which only ſerve to burden the memory; he made no real improvement upon his predeceſſors, but in ſome reſpects rendered it more complex than ſeveral others that went before him; yet he appears ſo vain of his work, as to ſay in the introduction, that "he "had brought the Art to its utmoſt "perfection;" but experience ſhews, there is ſtill room left for improvements in every Art and Science.

The

The next that comes under conſideration is Mr. Mc Aulys, which conſiſts of two kinds, what he calls *Long Short-Hand* and *Short Short-Hand*.— He ſeems to differ but little from the former, though he has not ſo many rules and arbitrary characters, yet enough to render it obſcure and difficult.

It may not be improper here to make a few obſervations upon thoſe arbitrary characters that moſt of the ſyſtems of Stenography have been crowded with.

It has been ſaid in ſupport of thoſe characters, that the advantages which attend them more than recompence for the trouble of getting them at firſt by rote.

It is obvious that characters made at random to ſtand for words and ſentences, without having the leaſt connection with the alphabet, are very inconvenient, and ought not to be uſed, provided the end could be obtained without them: For firſt, it requires a cloſe attention and long practice to get them fixt in the mind ſo as to make them readily.

Secondly, Where there are a great number of thoſe Hieroglyphicks, without conſtant practice, they are ſoon forgot, and when the writing is laid aſide for ſome time, even the perſon who wrote it, if he can read it at all, it is with the greateſt difficulty.—On the contrary when words are written by the Alphabet alone, tho' laid aſide for a number of years, they cannot

cannot be forgot, as the Alphabet, when firmly impreſſed on the mind, will always be retained.

In thoſe ſyſtems where arbitrary characters are made uſe of, they could by no means do without them, as many of their letters are complex, and do not conveniently join one with another.

Beſides the above-mentioned inconveniences, which reſult from the uſe of arbitrary characters, in moſt of the ſyſtems of Short-Hand Writing, their Alphabets are improperly choſen, and as improperly applied; for ſome of the letters are a combination of characters, and theſe applied to conſonants that frequently occur, whereas thoſe that are more

ſimple, are thrown away upon letters they ſeldom make uſe of.

There have been ſeveral others publiſhed nearly upon the ſame plan of thoſe juſt now mentioned, which I ſhall take no notice of.—Two ſyſtems have appeared, wherein they take the formation of the different characters made uſe of, from the poſition of the tongue and lips when pronouncing them; but theſe ſeem more curious than uſeful.

The moſt ſucceſsful attempt that has been made to remove the prejudices againſt Short-Hand Writing, occaſioned by the perplexed and tedious methods of the different preceeding Authors, was that of the late ingenious Mr. Byrom, whoſe

plan

plan is the only one that has been hitherto publiſhed, that could have any chance of being univerſally adopted; his characters are for the moſt part eaſy and properly applied.

None of his predeceſſors ſeem to have thought upon the plan of omitting the vowels; ſome indeed ſaw no neceſſity of inſerting them, but at the beginning and end of words, and in order to ſignify them in the middle of a word, took off the pen, and made the following conſonant in the vowels place.—Perhaps one reaſon why they adopted this plan of taking off the pen (which certainly retards the writer very much) is, that their characters did not all join with one another ſo as to be diſtinguiſhed.

The

The principal objections made to Mr. Byrom's method are theſe: The uſe of more characters than one to expreſs ſome of the conſonants*. —To this objection it may be anſwered, that in Long-Hand, ſeveral of the letters are made in various forms, without the leaſt confuſion; but though the letters in Long-Hand are made in different forms, yet the body of the letter is ſtill preſerved;—but in Short-Hand, where there is ſo much dependence upon every letter, and theſe characters ſo very different from each other, having more then one character to expreſs each letter, muſt undoubtedly retard the writing, and render the reading more difficult.—Likewiſe his rules for contracting

* The intention of which is for the conveniency of joining.

tracting are complex, and cannot be properly attended to when diſpatch is required.

By mentioning the difficulties theſe ſyſtems labour under, it is not my intention in the leaſt to detract from the merit of any of the performances of my predeceſſors, but only to ſhew wherein this method differs from others.

Though the following Treatiſe is much on the ſame principles with Mr. Byrom's, yet I had adopted and taught it for ſome time before I had the pleaſure of ſeeing his; but if, notwithſtanding my aſſertion, it ſhould be thought that this is only an improvement on Mr. Byrom's, and not originally my own, I ſhall think it no

no little honour to have improved on a performance ſo juſtly admired.

The great ſucceſs I have had in teaching of this Art for ſeveral years paſt, gives me great confidence that my method will be approved, as far as the knowledge of it ſhall be diffuſed, having had the honour of inſtructing many gentlemen, who, prior to their acquaintance with me, had acquired the beſt ſyſtems before publiſhed, but laid them intirely aſide in favour of my method, declaring they could write this in three weeks time after their firſt application to it, in as complete a manner as they could their former methods, which they had ſtudied attentively, and practiſed for upwards of two years.

As

As the following plan has met with univerſal approbation, ſo far as it has yet been known, the Author complies with the deſire of his Pupils (it being chiefly intended for their uſe) as well as his own inclination in publiſhing it, not ſoliciting nor expecting any further favour from the public, than ſhall appear to be merited by his performance.

STENOGRAPHY.

THE principal excellency of SHORT HAND WRITING is *Brevity*, next to that *Simplicity*; to anſwer theſe ends, the Alphabet ſhould conſiſt of as few characters as poſſible, and thoſe on the ſimpleſt conſtruction, provided they be readily diſtinguiſhed.

In order to ſecure the end propoſed, we are at liberty to take every advantage

advantage that nature affords us, without regard to the minutiæ of Orthography, which yet are worthy of attention, when they can be made ſubſervient to this purpoſe.—As words are conveyed to our ears by ſounds, in like manner they may be noted down according to their ſound.—Upon this principle the Alphabet may be reduced to a ſmaller number of letters than are made uſe of in the Engliſh language, and words expreſs'd by fewer letters than are uſed in the ſpelling of them.

The Engliſh Alphabet conſiſts of twenty-ſix letters, ſix of thoſe are called vowels, and the reſt conſonants; the vowels have a ſimple articulate ſound, formed by the impulſe of the breath and by opening the

the mouth, ſo as to give them a diſtinct modulation; but a conſonant cannot be perfectly ſounded by itſelf, but joined with a vowel forms a compound articulate ſound by a particular motion of the various organs of Speech.

Before we aſcertain the number of letters neceſſary to be uſed in expreſſing the different diſtinct ſounds, it will be proper to conſider the Engliſh Alphabet.—We ſhall firſt examine the vowels and then the conſonants.

The vowels have all a ſoft ſound, ſomewhat ſimilar to each other, pronounced by the breath alone, without that motion of the tongue and lips required in pronouncing

the conſonants.—As the vowels are ſo very much uſed that a ſyllable cannot be written without one or more of them, leaving them out will be of great advantage for ſaving of time in the writing.—By a little attention it will be found, that the ſound of the word may be convey'd, though the vowels are left out in the middle of a word, as alſo at the beginning and end when they are ſilent.—This will appear, if we conſider,

Firſt, That two conſonants in the beginning of a word cannot be expreſs'd without ſounding a vowel between them.

Secondly, In naming all the conſonants we ſound a vowel either before

before or after; when we pronounce *b*, it ſounds *be*, the ſame is the caſe with *c*, *d*, *g*, *j*, *k*, *p*, *q*, *t*, *v*, In like manner we ſound a vowel before *f*, *m*, *n*, *r*, *ſ*, *x*; when *h* is pronounced, it is the ſame as *aitch*.

Though we can with ſafety leave out vowels in the middle of words, (as the conſonants will ſupply them) yet they ſometimes ſound ſo ſtrong at the beginning and end of words, that they are neceſſary to make the conſonants convey the proper ſound of the word. Example, the word *according*, if the *a* was wanting, it would ſound *cording*.—To expreſs the vowels at the beginning and end of words where they ſound, a character muſt be applied, and as nothing can be ſooner made than a

dot thus . we ſhall ſubſtitute the dot, to repreſent all the vowels when there is a neceſſity of inſerting them.

To determine which of the vowels are meant by this dot, ſome have recommended the following diſtinctions, viz. when it is meant for *a* place the dot at the top of the next conſonant, when *e*, a little farther down, and ſo on in the order of the vowels; but theſe diſtinctions are ſo very nice, that they cannot be perfectly attended to, when diſpatch is neceſſary; and by accuſtoming ourſelves to the ſituation of the dot to give its ſound, if miſplaced, we read wrong.—It will be found by a little practice, that the conſonants going before, or following, will not leave

it uncertain, but give the vowel its proper ſound, which the word *according*, (before mentioned) will fully demonſtrate; ſuppoſe we make only a dot for the *a*, in the word *according*, it could not be miſtaken for any other vowel, as it would make no other word in the Engliſh Language.

Though there is no neceſſity for diſtinguiſhing the vowels when writing Engliſh, (which Short Hand is chiefly calculated for) but when writing Latin it will be proper to attend to the above mentioned diſtinctions. Vid, Plate 1ſt. No. 1.

Having conſidered the vowels and affixt a character to repreſent them, we now proceed to examine the conſonants.

The conſonants may be reduced to ſixteen in number, for firſt, the letter *c* may be left out, and expreſſed by *k* or *s*, as it always ſounds like one or other of theſe two letters, except when followed by *h*, which makes a diſtinct ſound, and ſhall be conſidered afterwards.—Secondly, *f* and *v* are pronounced with the ſame organ of ſpeech, only *f* a little ſofter than *v*, but they will be eaſily diſtinguiſhed.—Example, *favour*, ſuppoſe it was written thus, *fafour*, the word cannot be miſtaken, therefore one character will ſerve for both.—Thirdly, *g* and *j* have the ſame ſound, and may be expreſſed by one character.—Fourthly, *k* and *q* ſounds ſimilar to each other.—Likewiſe *z* ſounds the ſame as *s* hard.

Our

Our Alphabet then will conſiſt of the following letters, *b*, *d*, *f*, *g*, *h*, *k*, *l*, *m*, *n*, *p*, *r*, *ſ*, *t*, *w*, *x*, *y**.

After having determined the letters neceſſary to expreſs the various ſounds, it now remains to find characters to repreſent them.

Firſt, Nature points out four ſtreight lines diſtinct from each other, viz. a horizontal, a perpendicular, and two oblique lines. Plate 1ſt. No. 2.

Second, By dividing a circle with a perpendicular line, we have two ſemicircles; by dividing another

* As *y* is a conſonant and has a particular ſound when at the beginning of a ſyllable, we muſt have a letter to expreſs it.

with a horizontal line, gives us other two ſemicircles. No. 3.

Third, Another ſtreight line may be procured by making the oblique line to the left, which is applied to *ſ* when made downwards, ſtands likewiſe for *r* when made upwards, the letter going before or following, will ſhew how it is made, as we make it a fixt rule not to take off the pen till the word is written. Example, *ſm rm*. No. 4.

The ſtreight lines and ſemicircles being now exhauſted, and ſtill ſome characters wanting, in order to ſupply theſe we muſt have recourſe to the ſtreight lines, by curving them on each ſide.—Example, curve the *n* (which is the horizontal line)

on

on each ſide, gives two diſtinct characters, likewiſe by curving the perpendicular and oblique lines, gives as many as we need*. No. 5 and 6.

In order to facilitate the writing, it will be proper to apply characters to repreſent a few double conſonants that often occur, ſuch as *th*, *ſh*, and *ch*.—There is alſo the terminations *ing* and *tion*, to expreſs theſe for *ing*, put a dot after *n* thus —· and for the plural *ings* thus —: and for *tion* make *ſn*.—To avoid coming too far out of the line when we have occaſion to make a double *ſ*, to

* The curved characters will at firſt appear difficult to make, but by practice they will be little more trouble in making than the ſtreight lines are, as they are formed by a turn of the pen.

to repreſent which, ſee the character for *ſiſs*.

For the application of the characters, ſee the Alphabet.

Before the learner makes any attempt towards the joining of the letters, he muſt have them ſo impreſs'd on his mind, as to make any of the letters readily without the leaſt heſitation. — When they are thus impreſs'd on the mind, the next ſtep is, the joining thoſe letters together in order to write words.

As the joining of the letters is the firſt, and indeed the only embarraſſment the learner meets with, and as the facility of writing wholly depends upon the freedom of making and joining

joining them, I have given four Plates wherein all the letters are joined together in the eaſieſt and moſt natural way.—Theſe Plates will be found of more real advantage to a learner, than a number of ſpecimens would have been.

I ſhall here give an explanation of thoſe Plates, entitled, *The manner of joining the letters.*

Each Plate is divided with a double line into four columns, each column is divided with a ſingle line, on the top of which is the letter there joined to the reſt of the Alphabet in alphabetical order.—The left ſide of each column contains the the letters ſeperately, on the right hand of the column ſtands the letters

on

on the left joined together.—When the learner is in the leaſt difficulty how any two letters ſhould be joined, by having recourſe to theſe Plates, he will be inſtantly informed. Example, to join *b* and *h*, look in the firſt Plate for *b*, and on the left hand of the column ſtands *b* and *h* ſeparate; oppoſite to them on the right you will find *b* and *h* joined; in like manner the proper joining of any two letters may be found.

Concerning

Concerning the WRITING of WORDS.

IT was before obſerved that the vowels may be left out in the middle of words, as alſo at the beginning and end when the next conſonant will ſupply them, and only inſert ſuch conſonants as are abſolutely neceſſary to preſerve the ſound; for Example, the word *endeavour* may be written thus *ndvr*, by giving theſe four conſonants their proper ſound, fully expreſſes the word; again, *endenture*, by the conſonants only thus, *ndntr*. Many examples of this nature may be given, but theſe alone

are

are ſufficient to confirm the above obſervation.

In order to render the whole intelligable, the reader is deſired to attend to the following rules, with the examples there given.

RULE I.

Words muſt be written according to the ſound, without the leaſt regard to ſpelling.

RULE II.

All vowels are expreſs'd by a dot thus .; they are never to be uſed in the middle of a word, but only when they ſound ſtrong at the beginning

ginning or end; Example, *alter*, *oratory*. Plate 1ſt. No. 7.

R U L E III.

The letter *c* always ſounds either hard as *k*, or ſoft as *ſ*, (excepting when followed by *h*) therefore it is expreſs'd by *k* or *ſ*, according as it ſounds. Example, *concern*, *certain*, *practice*, &c. No. 8.

R U L E IV.

When two conſonants of the ſame kind meet together, only one of them is written. Example, *common*, *attend*, No. 9.—But when there are two conſonants of the ſame kind, with a vowel or dipthong between them, in that caſe the conſonant is made

made a double length. Example, *memory*, *tutor*, *none*, &c. No. 10.

RULE V.

R when joined to another letter is made the ſame as *ſ* only upwards, and *ſ* downwards.—The uſe that is made of the ſmall common *r* in the Alphabet is, when there is not another conſonant in the word, as *air*, *our*, &c. and likewiſe when there are two with a vowel or diphthong between them, as *error*, *prayer*. No. 11.

RULE VI.

The *ſiſs* character is always to be uſed wherever there is occaſion to write a double *ſ*, though the ſpelling

ſpelling be *ſius* or *ſys*, when the ſound is ſimilar to the above character. Example, *proceſs*, *ſyſtem*, *ſuſpect*, &c. No. 12.

RULE VII.

Y, when at the end of a ſyllable (being then a vowel) is expreſs'd the ſame as other vowels, therefore it is never to be written but when it begins a ſyllable.

RULE VIII.

The letter *m* in every caſe will anſwer for the Termination *ment*. Example, *appointment*, *commandment*, &c. No. 13.

RULE IX.

G and *h*, when meeting together, are ſilent for the moſt part, but ſometimes they ſound *f*, as *cough*, *enough*, &c. in ſuch caſes they are written with *f*. No. 14.

RULE X.

All compound words are written ſingly, ſuch as *not..with..ſtanding*, *ſome..times*, &c.

To prevent miſtakes, proper names (unleſs ſuch as we are well acquainted with) may be written in Long-hand.

All the points that are made uſe of

in

in common writing, may be uſed here, as they do not interfere with any of the Short-hand characters, unleſs a period, which may be ſignified by a wider ſpace. The ſpecimens, Plate 6 and 7, are pointed in the common way, only a full ſtop is expreſs'd by a more than ordinary ſpace; the other plate is not pointed, but the full ſtop marked in the manner above-mentioned. — When diſpatch is required, there is no time for pointing, neither is there any abſolute neceſſity for it, unleſs a full ſtop; the reſt may be marked afterwards, if judged neceſſary.

Of READING.

WITH regard to the reading of Short-hand, it appears to a Learner more difficult than writing; but by a little attenton and practice, it will become as eaſy as Long-hand.—Several reaſons have been urged why Short-hand cannot be read with ſo much fluency as the common way of writing, particularly as it is written without vowels; but that the difficulty of reading Short-hand does not altogether depend upon want of the vowels will appear, by writing a ſentence in Long-hand, only inſerting ſuch conſonants

ſonants and vowels as are made uſe of in Short-hand, writing thoſe words in full that the letters in the Alphabet ſtand for; not ſo much difficulty will be found in reading it as might be imagined.—It is practice alone that makes even Print ſo familiar, that we read it with ſo much eaſe; when a perſon is accuſtomed to reading, the letters and words are ſo impreſs'd on the mind that he readily knows them without ſpelling*.—The ſame holds with

 reſpect

* It would be unreaſonable to expect that one who had made little more progreſs in learning the Engliſh language than a knowledge of the Alphabet, he ſhould read a ſentence freely.—It would be equally wrong in the preſent caſe for me to imagine he ſhould read Short-hand (which perhaps he has only practiſed a few weeks) with that freedom he can Long-hand, which he has been practiſing for a ſeries of years.

reſpect to the reading of Short-hand, when once a perſon can write it with the ſame freedom he can Long-hand, the reading will be eaſy in proportion.—Before the learner attempts to read Short-hand, he muſt firſt write it with ſome degree of eaſe; to endeavour to read before he can write, would only be embarraſſing himſelf with that which will follow of courſe.

When the learner firſt begins to read what he has written, he muſt proceed letter by letter, till ſuch time as he knows the word by ſight.—To aſſiſt in the reading we muſt carry the ſenſe of what goes before in our mind; if the learner is any time at a loſs, he is deſired to write the ſame letters in Long-hand,

Long-hand, but by practice the Short-hand will ſoon become ſo familiar, that he will be under no neceſſity of writing the letters in Long-hand, to aſſiſt him in decyphering.

Of ABREVIATIONS.

IT is recommended to the Learner to write what he intends laying aſide, according to the directions before given, and though in that way a great deal of time will be ſaved, yet in order to render it ſtill more conciſe, both words and ſentences may be contracted, and at the ſame time leave the writing quite intelligible.—In proportion to one's knowledge of the ſubject they write, the greater liberties may be taken.

By attending to the following ſimple

ſimple Rules, much time will be ſaved.

Firſt, Write only the radical part of a word, or ſo much of the word as will convey its ſound;—words of two or more ſyllables may be greatly contracted, and what goes before, or follows, will ſupply what is wanting.—Example, *circumſtances*, the two laſt ſyllables may be left out; again, *ſymptoms*, by writing only the firſt ſyllable the whole will be underſtood, as the ſenſe will ſupply it.

Second, Not only words may be contracted, but likewiſe ſentences; if by writing the radical part of a word it is left intelligible; in like manner, by only writing the radical part

part of a ſentence, many words may be left out which the ſenſe will fill up.

Third, Although the letters of the Alphabet are only appropriated to a few words, yet they will ſtand for any word where the ſenſe will ſupply it: By writing, only, ſuch words in full which the ſenſe chiefly depends upon, the initial of other words neceſſary to be inſerted, will expreſs the whole, as many words in our language have ſo much dependence upon, and connection with each other, that by writing one word in full, the initial of the next will be ſufficient to expreſs it.

Fourthly, When there is an immediate repetition of any word or ſentence,

ſentence, write it only once, and draw a line under that word or ſentence to ſhew that it is repeated: If a ſentence is at different times repeated in a diſcourſe, after you have written it once, write afterwards only the beginning of ſuch ſentence, with this common mark, *&c.*

Every perſon's own underſtanding will direct him how to contract in this way, as well as abreviating in the common way of writing.—Liberties in contracting are only to be uſed when occaſion requires, and a thorough knowledge of the ſubject they are writing will admit of it, without the hazard of being unintelligible.

When a perſon firſt makes trial

to

to write after a public ſpeaker, he ought not to be diſcouraged, though he fail in his firſt attempt, but let him be content to take the ſubſtance of what is then ſaid, and by perſeverence and practice, he will come to write more and more, till at laſt he will be able to ſatisfy himſelf. On his firſt attempt, he will perhaps be ſo confuſed as may prevent him writing with that expedition he can when by himſelf, but he muſt guard againſt that timidity, and not be too anxious of writing every word that is ſpoke till he be thoroughly maſter of it, and content himſelf with writing the heads of a diſcourſe till he can write the whole.

Altho' the rules here given are few and ſimple, yet they will be found

found more ſerviceable and eaſier reduced to practice, than the long, elaborate, and perplexed rules, which moſt writers on this ſubject have given.—It has been my chief ſtudy through the whole to render the Art ſimple and eaſy, uſing the utmoſt brevity, conſiſtent with perſpecuity, that the meaneſt capacity may comprehend it.

Hitherto we have taken no notice of figures; the figures commonly made uſe of, are in themſelves arbitrary characters for the numbers they expreſs.—All the advantages that could be obtained by having another ſet of figures than thoſe in uſe, would be ſo very trifling, that it is not worth while giving the learner any trouble about them.—But as one important

uſe

uſe of Short-hand to ſome people, is making ſecret memorandums, it may be of ſome uſe to ſuch to have numeral characters, different from thoſe commonly uſed; therefore thoſe who chuſe, may apply the four ſtreight lines, and four ſemicircles, alſo the character for *th;* apply theſe characters to repreſent nine figures, and an *o* for X; theſe may be joined in the ſame manner as when writing words.

There are but few ſpecimens given, that the learner thereby may be the more induced to copy ſomething himſelf, which will be a means of making him not only ready in joining the letters, but likewiſe read them with greater facility when put together in words.—They are written

ten large and open, that they may be the better underſtood, but the ſmaller the letters are made, ſtudying due proportion, they are ſooner wrote, and appear more beautiful.

FINIS.

ERRATA.

Page 16, Line 4, *for* then *read* than.

Page 28, Line 16, *for* fix *read* five.

Page 39, Line 8, *for* her *read* here.